FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Are You Progressing or Just "Keeping Shop?" In Other Words: Are You Advertising or Not?

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

MRS. WOODHULL HAS NEW SCHEME

Famous American Agitator Now Desires to Regenerate Poor Old England.

THAT SPINSTER PROBLEM.

Mamless Eden in Which Intellectual Studies and Recreation Are Comblood-Under Royal Patronage.

ONDON, Jan. 23. - Victoria Woodhull has a new scheme on harfa. It is nothing less than the solution of the spinster probiem in England by providing superflous womankind with a profitable ourlet for their talents and energies in light agricultural pursuits. In con-

ist for their talents and cherkies in light agricultural pursuits. In conjunction with her daughter, Zula Maul Woodhull, she is about to laured the Women's international Agricultural club. It is announced that it will be under "royal patronage," which counce for a great deal here. It is predicted by its promoters that it will go far towards regenerating England by wooing people back to the land.

Mrs. Woodhull started regenerating mankind before she was out of her teens. The fact that humanity has thus far stubbornly refused to be regenerated by any of her methods does not dampen her ardor or enthusiasin although she is now an old woman. When she gives up one plan it is only to adopt another. It is now about 30 years since she and her sister Tennes Claffin abandoned their tempestuous careers in America and came to England, where each soon found a rich husband, Victoria marrying a banker, John Biddulph Martin, and Tennie wedding a haronet, Sir Francis Cook, Both of their husbands are dead, Tennie sticks to her title of Lady Cook, but Victoria prefers to be known by the name she bore when she was making all sorts of sensations in America.

BACK TO THE LAND.

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Mrs. Woodhull says that she and her daughter have long been convinced that the true future of the race lay on the land, but they have realized the futility of many of the "back to the land" experiments because they left out of account the deadly monotony and isolation of modern village life which make it impossible for people of culture and intellectual tastes. The movement which they have now inaugurated aims not only to bring the people back to the land but to surround them with all the refinements and advantages of modern civilization.

civilization.

For something more than a year the experiment has been in progress. In 1995 it became possible for Miss Woodhull to devote her beautiful estate of more than a thousand acres and a magnificent old manor house at Bredon's Norton, Worcestershire, to the work which she and her mother had been planning for years before. The idea which she is carrying out there is the agricultural education of women on springly the sand her this is only part of ientific lines, but this is only part of general educative movement expected will grow from Bredon's ton. Already the undertaking has sed the experimental stage and earthe Women's International Agricultural club will be formally op-ened, and the control of the estate will

pass finally into its hands. AIM OF THE CLUB.

aim of the club is to combine scientific agricultural training with practical farming of the kind which women can do. Eventually the estate be divided into small holdings for frultgrowing, poultry raising, bee keeping, market gardening and dairy farming. At present the Manor House ha to 30 students who are studying agriculture under the direction of

Breton's Norton a few years ago was one of the sleeplest and most backward villages in England. Today it is equipped with a telephone exchange is equipped with a telephone exchange in communication with the trunk lines and connected with all the business and intellectual centers in England. Motor cars dash about and a constant stream of visitors is coming and going to and from the Manor House. The village is only 11 miles from Chettenham, which not only affords an excel-lent market for the high class agricul-tural products of the lady students and gardeners, but is also one of the English centers of education. Music, the theater, lectures and all the other advantages of civilization have been cantages of civilization has sught almost to the very door of men who have decided to give up a hurry and hustle of the town and ad the natural and leisurely life of

the country. ROOM FOR STUDENTS.

At present the Manor House will ac-emmodate about 50 students, but as be scheme grows in popularity cot-ages will be erected on the estate, thich will accommodate almost an alimited number. Arrangements have iso been made by which students and light male relatives can live in the vilmale relatives can live in the vil-to that the advantages of family

THE CLUB IDEA.

club idea is designed to meet jection which so many grown-up have to the discipline of a or college. The members are at in their own cottages, and they some and go as they pleuse. Lec-on the various phases of agriculuitable to the season are deliver-ily and illustrated by practical and for the rest of the day the has are free to devote themselves actical gardening, to reading, to or to visiting the many places device and authoration interest in and antiquarian interest in

legatorhood.

e library at Bredon's Norton has carefully chosen by Mrs. Wood-ind her daughter, and there is ally a standard work on any male for work which is likely to be reby the students, that is not to und in it. Agriculture, finance, mics, "the three things that matnomics, "the three things that he victoria Woodhull says, are fully resented, as well as the lighter side life to which the students may feel posed to turn in moments of relaxa-

the club, Mrs. Woodhull expects, will a long way towards solving the oblem of the unmarried woman who has to support herself, which is vexing



England and other countries as well today. There is no occupation more suitable for women, she maintains, than light agriculture, but at present the woman of culture who goes in for it is cut off from association with people of her own rank in life and standard of education. She is often forced to live alone in a village where her only society is that of the farm laborers and their families, who are good people enough, but whose mental horizon is necessarily bounded by their education and opportunities. The result is that the lady farmer soon finds herself sinking to their intellectual level. She becomes a slave to her round of work and soon har outlook is confined like that of her peasant neighbors, to the crops and the weather. The Women's Agricultural club will change all this by providing just the society and the opportunities for intellectual development and recreation which bind so many persons to the unhealthy and unseconomical life of the cities. England and other countries as well

THE REAL WORKERS.

The resident members will be the real workers on the land and there will be a constant stream of fresh life flowing into the community, as the temporary pupils come and go.

"We are convinced that the work we "We are convinced that the work we are doing is the thing needed for the regeneration of England," Mrs. Woodhull said to me the other day. "Agriculture in England has fallen into a grievous state and what is needed to-day is the application of brains to the land. There are just three things in modern life, that matter, figures out. land. There are just the finance, agri-modern life that matter—finance, agri-culture and economics. The land is neglected and impoverished by bad uncertainty to the control of the cont and unscientific cultivation. No one can estimate the value of the worl done in scientific agriculture by Luth er Burbank in California, and we in to turn his work to practical advantage in England.

MUST BE SELF-SUPPORTING. "The scheme to be successful, of course, must be run on commercial lines and must be absolutely self-supporting. Of course my daughter and I have financed it at the start but it is now on an absolutely sound basis and is sure to succeed. We want to train the sure realize the necessity of

is sure to succeed. We want to tra our pupils to realize the necessity sound business methods, for that is feature too often neglected by the agrithink the solution of the land

culturist."

"I think the solution of the land problem is largely a question of an organized movement to widen the mental horizon of the workers in our villages and to get them to co-operate," adde I Miss Woodhull. "It is not however, only the landless who need teaching. The landowners quite as much have yet to learn what to do with their land. "For instance, to start associations for co-operative fruit-grading, sorting, and packing, cambining the results for transport is an immense advance on the old methods. But we must not stop there. We must only grow the best kinds of trees, yielding the maximum results in profits. This is a national question because England cannot hope to compete with other countries in the to compete with other countries in the cultivation of non-perishable products. Long distances from markets and the expenses of transport, which expenses of transport, which foreign competitors have to overcome, are more than counterbalanced by the increased taxation and enhanced land values taxation and enhanced land values which the home producers have to meet. Large farms are rapidly becoming a thing of the past, The trend of present day agriculture is in the direction of small farms devoted to intensive culture which requires expert knowledge.

CAPABLE VS. INCOMPETENT.

"To succeed on the land is the ques-tion of the individual—the man or the woman. The great cry everywhere is for absolute efficiency. The great strug-gle today in agriculture as in com-merce is between the skilled and capable men and women and the incomp who are a drag on the progressive

"The club is intended to be an intellectual center in an agricultural community. What I may call the resident members are the real workers on the land. They cent small plots in the neighborhood and either live entirely at the club or reside in cottages on the holdings and take all their meals at the club. This obviates the difficulty of obtaining suitable attendance, which is one of the greatest disadvantages met by women living alone in the country and unable to devote their time to household matters. The cost of living at Dredon's Norton is not great and as necessity occurs other cottages will be built on lines to suit the exact needs of the circumstances." The club is intended to be an intelthe circumstances

ONLY A BEGINNING.

The Bredon's Norton club is only a (Continued on page twelve.)

Sea-Water Cure the Latest Parisian Sensation

Marquise De MacMahon Founds an Institution in Paris That Needy May Receive the Benefit of French Scientist's Remarkable Discovery, Duchess Of Sutherland to Establish a Similar Institution in Scotland.

Special Correspondence. P ARIS, Jan. 23.—For the latest, and an exceptionally interesting, addition to its free dispens ing, addition to its free dispensaries. Paris is indebted to a leading member of the aristocra2y, the Marquise de MacMahon. With a beautiful baroness as her chief assistant, the marquise, who already is known for her Royalist sympathies and inexhaustible charity, has thrown herself heart and soul into the work of bringing the new Quinton sea-water treatment within reach of the poorer classes. Mainly at her own expense she has caused a commodious dispensary to be built in the Rue d'Ouessant, the center of the industrial Grenella (Repealla in a hand to hand struggle resulter of the industrial Grenella (Repealla in a hand to hand struggle resulter of the industrial Grenella (Repealla in a hand to hand struggle resulted in a hand to hand struggle she has caused a commodious dispensary to be built in the Rue d'Ouessan, the center of the industrial Grenelle quarter, where 500 patients can be treated in the course of a morning. The opening ceremony took place without any pomp last week, there being present the Marquise de MacMahon, the Earonne de la Pinsonnie, who is famous for her good looks; a dozen young saronne de la Pinsonnie, who is famous for her good looks; a dozen young society women who are giving their services gratuitously as nurses, and M. Rene Quinton, with the doctors of the staff. The wonders worked by the Quinton treatment had already been mouth to mouth, and an eager crowd of mothers with their has papers stood waiting for the sigpagies stood waiting for the sig

WIDELY KNOWN.

The Marquise de MacMahon is one The Marquise de MacMahon is one of the best anown figures among the French aristocracy. The late marquis, her husband, was the nephew of the famous Marshal MacMahon Duke of Margenta and second president of the French republic. The marshal, by the way, was a devoted supporter of the Emperor Napoleon III. and remained at heart a Monarchist, although his patriotism caused aim to accept the new order of things and loyally and faithfully to serve the republic.

erve the republic.

Not so the marquise. Her family—she is the sister of Viscount Melchior de Vogue, the French academicianfrankly Royalist, as is proved by the fact that she is the official almoner in France of the Duchess of Orleans and as such presides over more than 70

Carton

House

benevolent societies which are main-tained by the money of the duchess and ladies of the Royalist party. FERVENT CATHOLIC.

resulted in a hand to hand strugg with the police, in the course of whice many ladles were arrested.

RECOGNITION FROM BUTCHERS. The militant marquise was the recipient or a signal honor not long ago In recognition of her benevolence in butchers of the ancient town of Limoges made her an honorary member of their guild. This guild still pre-serves its mediaeval character. In members live in the Rue de la Bou cherie, and jealously cling to the tradi-tional costume which has been hande-down to them from their forefathers marquise's official designation

when she visits Limoges is therefore "Buochere Honoraire de Limoges." Such is the lady to whom M. Rene Quinton, the creator of the sea-water treatment, was introduced a month or two ago by M. Ernest Judet, editor of the Paris Eclair. With her customary thoroughness the marquise interested thoroughness the marquise interested herself in Quinton's work, and soon grew enthusiastic over it. True to her principle that it is the duty of the French aristocracy to devote itself to the welfare of the people, she decided to bring the treatment within the resources of the most slender purse and make it gratuitous for the indigent. make it gratuitous for the indigent.

MARVELOUS CURES.

All Paris, indeed, is talking of the marvelous cures effected by the discovery of the learned biologist, M. Rene Quinton, whose scientific labors ap-Quinton, whose scientific labors applied to the apeutics have at least, after self, through the whole series of living

obstinate opposition, forced their way to the front by the sheer weight of incontrovertible fact. In a lecture delivered at the Sorbonne the other day under the auspices of the Oceanographic Institute, when the vast Ricaelieu amphitheater was filled to overflowing and fully a thousand persons were unable to obtain admission. M. Quinton may be said to have achieved the final and definite triumph of his theories on the saving virtues of the sea-water treatment.

SEA-WATER CURE.

SEA-WATER CURE.

Reduced to its simplest expression, the sea-water cure which M. Quinton has reduced from his analytical research consists in introducing by subcutaneous injections into the enfeebied organism a serum of plasma which is nothing but perfectly pure sea water, sterilzed and diluted in a fixed proportion. It would take me far beyond the scope of the present article were I to attempt to follow the savant through the various stages of theory. Suffice it to say that in 1896 M. Quinton demonstrated before the Academy of Science the fact that living beings appeared on the globe at an epoch when the temperature was higher than it is now, and that they tend to maintain the original temperature in face of the constant cooling down of the earth. Pursuing the same line of research, M. Quinton asked himself whether animal life had not tended to maintain other original conditions over and above that of temperature. By a chain of irrefutable proofs he next demonstrated the marine origin of all living beings or, in other words, that living beings made their first appearance in the lap of the ocean. their first appearance in the lap of the THEORY IS ACCEPTED.

This theory is now accepted without question by scientists, "Now," said M. Quinton, "is there not a tendency in all quinton, is there not a tendency in animal organism to maintain their sea origin for the inner life of their cellular organisms, just as they tend to maintain the original temperature? Again the savant was able to prove by a series of experiments and analyses that this was true of all animal organthat this was true of all animal organ-isms from the lowest of the scale, such

forms-worms, molluses, crustaceans, insects, reptiles, birds and mammalians.

VERITABLE AQUARIUM.

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After seven years of patient and arduous research in his laboratory, M. Quinton came forth with the startling statement that man is a veritable sea aquarium; that his blood is really an oceanic liquid in which red globules bathe. All parts of our bodies are bathed in sea water, the remains of the medium in which our ancestors lived. Every animal organism, whether worm, dog, horse or man, is composed of sea water to one-third of its weight, of real sea water, in which all the living cells bathe and breathe, secrete and excrete. A man of 168 pounds contains 56 pounds of sea water. This sea water is the vital liquid of the organic cells, the liquid without which life would be literally impossible. The cells constituting the organism continue to live under the aquatic conditions of their first origin, and just as in an aquarium fish life is impossible without sea water, so the life of our organic cells is impossible without this sea water of which we are constituted.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BLOOD.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BLOOD.

M. Quinton proved this theory by an experiment which now has become historic. He took a dog and bled it to the last drop of blood in its veins. The same has a prograting table to animal lay on the operating table to all appearance dead. Then the operall appearance dead. Then the operator injected a quantity of sea water equal to that of the blood lost, where upon the dog revived and was soon running about as if the operation never had taken place. In his conference at the Sorbonne M. Quinton projected on the limelight screen a photograph of the dog in question, taken four years after the above experiment was performed. Needless to say similar experiments were repeated a great number of times, and not only were the "subjects" completely restored to health five days later, but it was noted that they had gained in vigor and were all alive some years afterward. all alive some years afterward.

CANNOT BE OVERESTIMATED.

The importance of this discovery can not be overestimated, for it brought to light one of the primordial elements of life. M. Quinton thus has shown us what is the liquid indispensable to the life of our organic cells. We now possess the "culture broth" of the organic cell. Our existence is bound up in the purity and integrity of the broth of marine culture. Normal life is only possible in so far as nothing pollutes or changes this inner occanic medium, and it is this fact which forms the point of departure for the application in medicine of Quinton's method. what is the liquid indispensable to th SOURCE OF MALADIES.

SOURCE OF MALADIES.

Every malady is a poisoning of the blood due to the waste formed. The organism suffers from this modification of its natural medium. The injection of sea water purifies this polluted medium just as fresh air renovates the vitlated atmosphere of a room. It is a thetapeutic agent of a general kind, the plasma itself of the organic cell.

To sum up: The subcutaneous injection of sea-water rejuvenates and renovates our corrupted vital medium. The ovates our corrupted vital medium. The fatigued and poisoned cells at once resume a normal existence, being re-stored to their natural medium. This explains the marvelous rapidity of the results obtained in certain cases by the injection of marine plasma.

QUINTON TREATMENT. In his Sorbonne lecture M. Quinton dealt solely with the cases where the results are, so to speak, instantaneous First and foremost on the list come ath repsics—new horn babes suffering from the deadly green diarrhoea, unable to digest any tood, vomiting everything not only milk but even water. One he after the first injection the baby is a to take the feeding bottle, the vom ing and distrinces cease, and it is save Such results are not the exception, but the rule, for they are true of 80 pe cent of the cases. If one reflects the

cent of the cases. If one reflects that 70,000 children die annually in France of gastro-enteritis, the value of the Quinton treatment is evident.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable cures of gastro-enteritis was that of a baby which was brought to the dispensary when it was practically beyond human aild. It was unable to digest even water. The age of the baby was four and a half months, and it weighed less than at its birth. Two hours after the first injection it was able to retain two cunces of milk. Two days afterward its weight had increased by half a pound.

CURES ECZEMA. M. Quinton showed his Sorbonne au-dience photographs of bables whose faces were covered with eczema on

(Continued on page twelve.)

YOUNG DUKE COMES OF AGE

Greatest "Catch" In Marriage Market.

His Grace of Leinster Considered

MAY SEEK AN AMERICAN WIFE

Belongs to a Family Pre-Eminent in british History During the Past

or at least those among them dukes of Great Britain there now that the British matron surely will shap them up for her daughters if the fair Americans do not watch out.

of the illegitimate son of King Charles II, and the actress Nell Gwynne, is one of these. And now there comes the Duke of Leinster, known as "The Little Duke," because of his long minority. He succeeded to the title 14 years ago, and the first day of this March will see him of age, summoned to take his seat in the house of lords, launched on the gay world of society, and beginning to look around for a wife. Besides his great position as a duke he has also the enviable post of master of the horse to the lord lieutemant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen, to which he was appointed last month.

POSITION OF PRECEDENCE.

This position is a premier one as far as precedence goes in the royal and viceregal households. The duke's acceptance of it is an indication that he is a Liberal and home ruler in politics and also shows that he is in training to fill the vice regal throne of Ireland, which so many of his ancestors have held.

held.

Should any American girl become his wife she would take precedence of every American woman of title at the court of St. James, not because of being a duchess, but because of her husband's mastership of the horse. The duke has had a glimpse at the American girl already, for he traveled in the United States for several months.

DON'T NEED THE MONEY.

There are in England at present three American reigning duchesses and several dowagers. But these brought a goodly array of dollars to revive the drooping strawberry leaves. "The Little Duke" needs no dollars. He has them a pienty. He has, moreover, honors galore. First and foremost, his family has been for nearly a thousand years, to the fore among the powerful nobles of Britain! "The Little years, to the fore among the powerful nobles of Britain! "The Little Duke" is head of the Geraldines, the premier duke, the premier marquis, and the premier earl of Ireland. When the king of England sends a summons to parliament addressed to "Our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin, the most high, noble and potent prince, Maurice Fitzgerald," he will be using a name known in the four quarters of the world. There are thousands of Fitzgerands, yes of Maurice Fitzgeralds, in Ireland, in England, in the United in Ireland, in England, in the United States and elsewhere—and they all doff their hats to the chief of their great family, the "Little Duke" of Leinster.

JUDE FITZGERALD ONE.

His Honor Judge Fitzgerald, who presided over the first Thaw trial, is a Geraldine and one of the distinguished American members of their powerful

Irish clan.
"The Little Duke" is the sixth of that title, the sixth marquis and the sixth viscount, the third Baron Kildare, the twenty-fifth Earl of Kildare, and the thirty-first Baron of Offaly by tenure. He has two brothers, Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, now 20, and Lord Edward, 18 years old, a sister, the first-born of the family, died in infancy.

FAMILY SHORT LIVED

FAMILY SHORT LIVED.

Like all his ancestors, the duke is of delicate physique. The Fitzgeralds, at least, the heads of the family, nearly all died young. His mother, Lady Hermione - Wilhelmina Duncombe, daughter of the Earl of Feversham, died when he was nine years old, when he had been duke but two years. His father died when only 42. And so the history of the family runs—a brilliant, but a short life. The infusion of virile American blood would be a god-send to the eraldines. There is neither a drop of royal nor American blood in the long annals of the family. The only American connections are by marriage. A cousin by marriage of the duke's through the Grahams of Netherby, was Miss Jessie Lowe of Savannah, Ga., and one of the "Little Duke's' maternal ancestors, the famous Pamela, wife of the equally famous Irish patriot, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, married as a second husband, United States Consul Fitzgerald. ried as a second husband, United States Consul Pitcairn of Hamburg,

ESTATE WELL HANDLED. ESTATE WELL HANDLED.

The duke has been most carefully brought up. Although an orphan, his family in its thousand years of honors won, has founded more than a score of the noblest families in the British peerage and he has had no lack of attention from his numerous kinsmen. His trustees, also relatives, have managed excellently his estates, The duke's London residence, 6 Carlton House Terrace, was some years ago sold to Mrs. Mackay, of New York and California, for a huge sum. Kilkes castle, Coun-

Mackay, of New York and California, for a huge sum. Klikes eastle, County Kildare, where the duke was born, was also sold and retched with its big estate, \$6,000,000.

Carton, one of the most beautiful estates in Great Britain, and a house in Lower Dominick street, Dublin, are now the duke's homes. Carton is just outside Maynooth in the County Kildare. It is in Maynooth where the Irish theological seminary for priests is situated.

DUKE WIELDS AN AN.

DUKE WIELDS AN AX. There are 11,000 acres of an estate surrounding the mansion. The main entrance is right in the town of Maynooth and the drive to the house is three miles long through beautiful wooded hills and dales. There are four great waterfalls in the park, many lakes and a big garden of bamboos,

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